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was examined that could be reasonably expected to feed extensively on the insect, and its stomach contained remains of some of the pests. Judging from the fondness of birds for the clover leaf weevil (*Phytonomus punctatus*) and other species of the genus, a large number of birds will probably be found to prey upon the alfalfa weevil.— W. L. M.

Corrections and Additions to January Installment of Economic Ornithology.— In the list of mosquito-eating birds on p. 141 of the January, 1911, Auk is included the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus "carolinensis"*). The specific name should of course be *vociferus*. On the authority of Jas. H. Gaut, formerly of the Biological Survey, the name of the Northern Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta t. lepida*) may be added to this list. The writer has recently found mosquitos in the gizzard of a Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*).

Three additional species also are noted in Bulletin 3 of the West Virginia Experiment Station; but the correctness of these records is said to be open to question.

An additional reference to tick-eating birds is Auk, XXIV, 1907, p. 401, where E. S. Cameron states that the Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), the Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), and the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phœniceus arctolegus*) feed upon sheep ticks in Montana. A newly discovered enemy of the Texas-fever tick is the Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*).— W. L. M.

Faxon on Brewster's Warbler.[1]— This paper is a most important contribution to our knowledge of Brewster's, or the White-throated Warbler, *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*, and practically settles the question whether this is a hybrid or a legitimate species. It is a record of a series of observations made on three families of warblers during the summer of 1910.

In two cases the male birds were Golden-winged Warblers and the females Brewster's Warblers; in the third instance both parents were Golden-wings; the young of the first two pairs lacked the clear markings of the Golden-wing, the young of the third pair were unmistakable Golden-wings. The detailed observations on the three families just noted are followed by a statement and discussion of the various hypotheses advanced as to the status of Brewster's Warbler, some sixteen cases being reviewed briefly. Finally the known facts are viewed in the light of Mendel's Law, the inference from this, and from the known facts being that Brewster's Warbler is a hybrid between *Helminthophila pinus* and *H. chrysoptera*, a deduction quite in keeping with the fact that no instance is known of a mated pair of Brewster's Warbler.

[1] Brewster's Warbler. By Walter Faxon. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 57–78, with one colored plate (to be supplied).